New Hampshire were added to his collecting territory. When he began to make his business trips by automobile he also explored the areas he visited for botanical specimens. Many of the duplicates were given to the New England Botanical Club and finally in 1955 he presented his entire herbarium to the Gray Herbarium with the stipulation that the Club was to have any New England specimens needed. He was always alert in finding new plants and in learning about the plants themselves, their distribution and their relation to the soil and habitat. Many botanists have pleasant memories of days in the field with him.

Mr. Knowlton through the years contributed many articles to Rhodora. Two such appear in 1899 in the first volume and his last contribution is appearing in the current volume in 1956.— WAKEFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Dentaria multifida In Central Ohio—In the spring of 1914 Dentaria multifida Muhl. was first collected in Delaware County, Ohio by Dr. C. E. O'Neal and his student, the late Dr. R. C. Friesner. This station is an undisturbed, rich elm-oak-maple woodland locally noted for its abundance of spring wildflowers. The soil is slightly acidic clay loam. A specimen was later deposited by O'Neal at the Herbarium of Ohio State University. This record was overlooked by later authors, however, and thus the species is represented as being restricted to an area bounded by Georgia and Alabama on the south and the extreme southern portions of Ohio and Indiana on the north.

During the spring of 1955 a second station was discovered by the writer near the top of a ridge bordering Alum Creek approximately seven miles north of the original collection. Here the plants were growing closely associated with *D. laciniata* Muhl. and *D. diphylla* Michx.

The distribution of *D. multifida* is an interesting problem in plant geography. Delaware County was covered by the Wisconsin ice sheet and plants must have come in after the final retreat of the glacier. But evidently northward migration

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Schaffner, John H. 1932. Revised Catalogue of Ohio Vascular Plants. Ohio Biological Survey 5: 89-215.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Fernald M. L. 1950. Gray's Manual of Botany, 8th Edition, American Book Co.

of this species has been very limited, for the nearest recorded collection is from unglaciated Morgan County, in Southeastern Ohio. Montgomery<sup>3</sup> has shown that species of *Dentaria* belong to a sexually sterile, polyploid series. One can only speculate as to how this isolated, northern population became established.

The data for the original collection are as follows:—wooded ravine along brook tributary to Alum Creek, 7.1 miles east of Delaware, near U. S. Route 36, Delaware Co., Ohio, May 12, 1931, C. E. O'Neal. Specimens from both areas are deposited in the Herbarium of Ohio Wesleyan.—Robert W. Long, Jr., Dept. of Botany, Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware, Ohio.

A Correction in the Names of Two Species of Hetero-kontae—The genus Radiosphaera Pascher (1939, p. 549) of the order Heterococcales has recently been shown to be invalid by the careful work of Starr (1955, p. 48). Accordingly its two species R. sol Pascher and R. Nemiahi Croasdale must be placed in a validly published genus. Pascher, in 1932, considering Radiosphaera a subgenus, classified his species R. sol in the genus Meringosphaera Lohmann (1903, p. 68), to which it can most naturally be returned. Likewise R. Nemiahi can best be assigned to this more inclusive genus, differing, with M. sol, from other species only in the more or less aequatorial distribution of the spines. The following changes are therefore made:

Meringosphaera sol Pascher 1932, p. 208, Fig. 14 (Radio-sphaera sol Pascher 1939, p. 550, Fig. 404).

Meringosphaera Nemiahi comb. nov. (Radiosphaera Nemiahi Croasdale 1948, p. 279, Pl. 1118, Fig. 8).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Montgomery, F. H. 1955. Preliminary Studies in the Genus Dentaria in Eastern North America. Rhodora 57: 161–173.